(b) if so, what is the estimated quantity of foodgrains damaged/likely to be damaged because of lack of storage facilities and what is the estimated cost involved; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to check foodgrains waste and also to create more storing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since there is no damage to foodgrains in transit on account of inadequate storage facilities at the receiving end, no remedial steps are required to be taken in this regard. FCI move its stocks only when the receiving region has adequate capacity to accomodate the incoming stock.

As on 1-6-1993 FCI had a storage capacity of 21.33 million tonnes as against their total stocks of 17.14 million tonnes.

Removal of Price Control on Molasses

1575. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sugar industry is likely to make sizeable additional profits after removal of price control on molasses;

(b) if so, what is the estimated additional profit which is likely to accrue to sugar mills in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the owners of sugar mills to pass on part of it to sugar cane producing farmers;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to ensure this through higher minimum support prices for sugar cane from the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) Market forces will take some time to settle down and as such it is not possible at present to make any estimate of the additional revenue likely to be earned by the sugar mills.

(c) and (d) Additional income derived from the sale of by-products, including molasses, is taken into account while computing the notified cost of production of sugar. Excess realisation by the sugar factories based on the aforesaid cost of production is required to be shared between the cane growers and the sugar factories as provided under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order.

(e) While fixing the Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane, due regard is paid to the following factors enumerated in Clause 3 (i) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966:—

(a) the cost of production of sugarcane;

(b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities;

(c) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar;

(d) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price; and

(e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

Accordingly, the SMP of sugarcane would be determined on the basis of the report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) keeping in view the aforesaid factors.

चीनी के निर्धारित कोटे में कटौती

1576. **श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल**: क्या **खाद्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कतिपय महीनों के लिए चीनी के निर्धारित कोटे में कटौती करने हेतु चीनी मिलों के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से महीनों के लिए ऐसा किया गया है तथा कोटे में कितनी कटौती की गई है?

खाद्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्प नाथ राय): (क) अगस्त, 1993 मास के खुली बिक्री चीनी के कोटे में कटौती के लिए भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। तथापि, आंतरिक खपत के लिए प्रत्येक मास के लिए खुली बिक्री चीनी कोटे की मात्रा का निर्धारण, उत्पादन, स्टॉक की उपलब्धता, त्यौहारों के लिए चीनी की आवश्यकता, मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति, अन्य मीठा कारकों जैसे गुड़ और खांडसारी आदि की उपलब्धता तथा चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को पर्याप्त वसूली सुनिश्चित करने जिससे वे किसानों को लाभकारी गन्ना मूल्य दे सकें, को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।

(ख) चालू चीनी मौसम 1992-93 (अक्तूबर-सितंबर) के दौरान जनवरी से अगस्त तक रिलीज किया गया मासिक खुली बिक्री चीनी कोटा तथा पिछले मौसम में इन्हीं महीनों के दौरान रिलीज किए गए खुली बिक्री कोटे की तुलनात्मक स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:—